

VAN HOUTEN'S
PURE
SOLUBLE
COCOA
BEST
AND
GOES FARTHEST.

Hong Kong Daily Press.

ESTABLISHED 1857.

BEFF & IRON WINE (BURROUGHS).
HIGHLY concentrated, strength-giving
Tonic food. Each tablespoonful repre-
sents the tonic and strength of one ounce
of good fresh beef, with one grain of iron,
a pure medicinal wine. It is a refreshing, nourish-
ing, and invigorating food and stimulant.
The Lancet says, "Children, as well as adults, take
it easily—it can hardly fail to attain great popu-
larity." The British Medical Journal says
"It is a pleasant tonic and mild stimulant."
BEFF & IRON WINE (BURROUGHS).
Supplied by Chemists everywhere.

NO. 10,197 號七十九百一第 日二十月八年六十

HONGKONG, THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 25th, 1890

四拜禮 號五十二百九第

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NOTICE.
Communications respecting Advertisements, Sub-
scriptions, Printing, Binding, &c. should be addressed
to the "Daily Press," only, and special business matters
to the "Manager," only, and should be sent to the
Manager's Office, and Subscriptions which are not
accompanied by a fixed period will be continued until
terminated.
Orders for extra copies of the Daily Press should be
sent before 11 a.m. on the day of publication.
After that hour the supply is limited.
Telegraphic Address Press. Telephone No. 12.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.
APPROACHES TO HONGKONG.
THE BOKHARA BUOY broke adrift on
23rd inst. It will be replaced with a
little delay as possible.
H. MURRAY RUMSEY,
Harbour Master, &c.
Harbour Department,
Hongkong, 24th September, 1890. [2089]

S. T. JOHN LODGE
OF HONGKONG.
No. 618, S. C.

AN EMERGENCY MEETING of the
shareholders of the "HONGKONG & SHANGHAI
NAVIGATION COMPANY," will be held in the
FARMER'S HALL, Zetland Street, on FRIDAY
NEXT, the 26th INSTANT, at 8.30 for 9
p.m. precisely. Visiting Brothers are cordially
invited.
Hongkong, 25th September, 1890. [2095]

GRIFFITH'S PHOTOGRAPHIC
ROOMS are suitably lighted to produce
all styles of portraits.
CABINETS from \$6 a doz.
CARTE DE VISITE from \$2 a doz.
LIFE-SIZE BUSTS IVORY MINI-
ATURES, &c.
HONGKONG JUBILEE VIEWS—A
series of Large and magnificent Photographs
just completed and on view at the Studio.
1, Ice House Road.
Hongkong, 25th September, 1890. [2097]

PUBLIC AUCTION
VALUABLE HOUSEHOLD FURNI-
TURE, PIANO, &c.
The undersigned has received instructions
to sell by Public Auction, on
SATURDAY,
the 27th September, 1890, commencing at 2.30
p.m. the following effects, to-wit:
Doddall Street.
FOR ACCOUNT OF CONCERNED.
A quantity of Marquise and best Hongkong-
made FURNITURE,
Comprising—
SILK TAPESTRY, 4 AWING ROOM
SUITE, OTTOMAN, PIANO, MARBLE
TOP CHAIRS, 2 MARBLE TOP CENT-
RES, 2 SIDE TABLES, MIRROR,
OVERMANTLES, PAINTINGS, EN-
GRAVINGS, LACE CARPETS, RUGS, &c.
EXTENSION DINING TABLE, MO-
ROCCO COFFEE, DINING ROOM
SUITE, SLEEPOUTS, WHATNOTS,
ELECTRO PLATED and GLASS WARE,
DINNER, DESSERT, and BREAKFAST
SETS, &c.
BRASS and IRON Double BEDSTEADS,
with LATE WIRE MATTRESS, MAR-
BLE TOP BUREAUS, and MARBLE TOP
WASHING SINKS and SINKS, BED
ROOM FURNITURE,
LADY'S WARDROBES with Glass Doors,
S. NOBLE ditto, &c.
AN ENGLISH COOKING STOVE, Shanghai
BATHS, &c.
The above will be on view on FRIDAY NEXT
P.M.
TERMS OF SALE—Cash on delivery.
G. R. LAMBERT,
Auctioneer.
Hongkong, 25th September, 1890. [2091]

CHINA NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.
FOR SWATOW, AMOY, AND
POOCHOW.
The Company's Steamship
"NAMO,"
Captain Focock, will be despatched for the above
Ports TO-MORROW, the 26th inst., at Noon,
instead of on previous date.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.
Hongkong, 24th September, 1890. [2088]

OCEAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
FOR LONDON VIA SUEZ CANAL.
The Company's Steamship
"PATROCLUS,"
Captain Palmer, will be despatched as above on
WEDNESDAY, the 1st October.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.
Hongkong, 25th September, 1890. [2090]

THE CHINA SHIPPERS' MUTUAL
STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.
FOR LONDON.
The Steamship
"HANTSIRE,"
Captain Palmer, will be despatched as above on
above, or about the 1st Oct.
For Freight, apply to
ARNOLD, KARBURG & Co., Agents.
Hongkong, 24th September, 1890. [2086]

THE CHINA SHIPPERS' MUTUAL
STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.
FOR SHANGHAI, KOBE, AND YOKO-
HAMA.
The Company's Steamship
"CHINGWONG,"
Captain Palmer, will be despatched for the above
Ports on or about the 29th inst.
For Freight, apply to
ARNOLD, KARBURG & Co., Agents.
Hongkong, 24th September, 1890. [2087]

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES
MARITIMES.
STEAM FOR KATONG DIRECT.
Taking Cargo for Tientsin and Kaitong.
The Company's Steamship
"HANTSIRE,"
Captain Palmer, will leave for the above
Ports on or about the 29th inst.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
G. DE CHAMPEAUX,
Agent.
Hongkong, 25th September, 1890. [2090]

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

CANADIAN PACIFIC STEAMSHIP
COMPANY.
NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.
STEAMSHIP "ABYSSINIA,"
FROM VANCOUVER, YOKOHAMA,
AND NAGASAKI.

The above Steamship, having arrived, Con-
signees of Cargo are hereby requested
to send in their Bills of Lading for counter-
signature, and take immediate delivery of their
Goods from alongside.
Cargo impeding the discharge of the Vessel
will be landed and stored at Consignees' risk and
expense.
ADAMSON, BELL & Co.,
Agents,
Hongkong, 24th September, 1890. [18]

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STEAMSHIP "ABYSSINIA,"
FROM VANCOUVER, YOKOHAMA,
AND NAGASAKI.

INTIMATIONS.

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.
Are now booking Orders for
FLOWER and VEGETABLE SEEDS.
SEASON 1890-1891.

This Season's stock consists of the best
varieties of the various Flowers and Vegetables
suitable for our Climate.

The Seeds will be unpacked about end of
September, or as soon as weather will permit.

SUTTON'S ENGLISH SEEDS.
PETER HENDERSON'S NEW YORK SEEDS.
CALIFORNIA POTATO SEEDS.
MUSHROOM SPAWN.

Detailed Lists sent post-free on application.
LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.,
Hongkong, 24th September, 1890. [a22]

THE MARINBURK FURNITURE
COMPANY, LIMITED.

LACE CURTAINS.
Received on invoice of Lace Curtains, 44 yds.
long and 60 inches wide, of the very latest pat-
terns, from \$4.50 and upwards.

BEDSTEADS.
Brass and Iron
BEDSTEADS
of all Sizes
with the finest woven
SPRING MATTRESSES
ever brought into Hongkong.
The Prices are, for the quality, much lower
than any ever offered in this Colony.

On view at our Sales Rooms,
COLLEGE CHAMBERS,
THE MARINBURK FURNITURE
COMPANY, LIMITED.
Hongkong, 25th September, 1890. [135]

W. B. BREWER HAS JUST RECEIVED
St. James Dances Album for Christmas 1890.
Francis and Day's Ninth Comic Album.
Christmas Number Chappell's Musical Maga-
zine, 1890.
Harpwood & Co.'s Sixth Album Comic Songs.
Harpwood & Co.'s Ball Room Album.
Knoch's New Dance Album.
Meador's Christmas No. of Songs and Dance
Music.
The Moore & Burgess Musical Music Album.
Peterson's Edition Comic Music, Piano & Violin.
Anderson's 18th. Heethoven Album, Violin and
Piano.
New Song—Selling Homeward—by Theo.
Bouker.
Love's Lullaby—by Otto Roeder.
Evergreen John Walz's by Otto Roeder.
Little Hatterman Waltz, by Otto Roeder.
American Song Folios.
American Dance Folios.
American Piano Folios.

A splendid consignment of Ladies' and Gen-
tlemen's Boots and Shoes which are offered at
prices never before possible. An inspection
will prove them to be the best and cheapest line
ever sold in Hongkong.
WALTER W. BREWER,
UNDER MIDDLETON HOTEL.

KELLY & WALSH, LIMITED.
A. Yankoff at the Court of King Arthur, by
Mark Twain.
Departmental Duties, by Rudyard Kipling.
Kemp's Electrical Engineer's Pocket Book.
Montagu Williams' Leaves of a Life.
Sickness or Health, by a Family Doctor.
Rumelton's Joins in our Social Armour.
Upholsterer's Electric Light.
Photography, by W. T. Wilkinson.
Young Ladies' Guide to the Work Table.
Foods for the Fat—How to cure Constipation.
Banting in India, with remarks on diet.
The Strong Disinfectant.
Brower's Reader's Handbook.
Griffith's Short Sayings of Great Men.
Griffith's Chemical Testing of Wines and Spirits.
Lewin's The Book of the Far East.
The Chinese Language.
Playfair's Arithmetic Tables of Exchange,
Dollars, Tael, and Rupee, showing the ex-
change in Pence per dollar.
Report of the Missionary Conference at
Shanghai.
Herbert Spencer's complete Works.
Bainbridge Library—Complete sets.
A well selected list of New French Novels.
KELLY & WALSH, LTD., Hongkong. [20]

FLOWER AND VEGETABLE
SEEDS.
SEASON 1890-1891.

BY APPOINTMENT.

A. S. WATSON & CO., LIMITED.
(ESTABLISHED A.D. 1841.)

We have received our New Season's
importations direct from the best
Growers in England, France, and Germany, and
are now prepared to execute all orders received
for same with prompt and careful attention.

DESCRIPTIVE CATALOGUES
for ordering from (containing hints for garden-
ing) will be sent post free on application.

ORDERS FROM ONE PERSON \$5 TO \$10
ALLOWED 25 PER CENT. DISCOUNT.
ORDERS FROM ONE PERSON OVER \$10 ALLOWED
AN EXTRA 5 PER CENT. DISCOUNT.
SINGLE PACKETS AT LIST PRICES.

WATSON'S
PATENT DRYING BOTTLERS.
By the use of these Bottles, SEEDS, and
GOODS of all kinds that are susceptible to the
destroying influence of moisture, can be kept in
good condition ever where.

A. S. WATSON & CO., LIMITED.
HONGKONG, SEPTEMBER, 1890. [2076]

THE AUSTIN ARMS HOTEL and
BUILDING COMPANY, LIMITED.

\$50,000 of this Company's DE-
BENTURES are now
offered to the public in sums of not less than
\$50. These Debentures bear interest at the
rate of 5 per cent. per annum.
For further particulars and forms of applica-
tion apply at the Company's Office, 26, Queen's
Road Central.

JOHN A. JUPP,
General Secretary.
Hongkong, 5th September, 1890. [1963]

INTIMATIONS.

DAKIN BROTHERS OF CHINA,
LIMITED.
CHEMISTS.
DAKIN BROTHERS'
SOLUBLE CRESOL.
THE NON-POISONOUS
DISINFECTANT.

The Best, Safest, and Cheapest
DISINFECTANT FOR UNIVERSAL
USE.

The Cold-Tar derivatives, Carbolic and
Creosylic Acids, have been known for many
years as the most powerful and generally useful
disinfectants, but their use has been restricted
by their insolubility in water at ordinary tem-
peratures and their caustic and poisonous action.
In DAKIN BROTHERS' SOLUBLE CRESOL these
acids are combined in a soluble and non-corrosive
form.

DAKIN BROTHERS' SOLUBLE CRESOL is sold
in a highly-concentrated form, and will bear
dilution of 1 part in 100 to make a strong Dis-
infecting solution.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE.
MIXING.—After well shaking the fluid add
cold water to it in the proportions stated below
(soft water being preferable) and stir well until
thoroughly mixed. Keep the bottle well corked.
To prepare a large quantity—pour five gallons
of water on one quart of the CRESOL, then the
CRESOL into the water, stir well until thoroughly
mixed, and then add the water and stir well.

To bring the solution to the proportion re-
quired, stirring the whole time.

For Closets, &c.—To disinfect Water-
Closets, Urinals, Sinks, Urinals, Sinks, &c.,
mix 1 part CRESOL to 50 of water.

For GENERAL DISINFECTION.—To purify
and maintain in a state of purity the air of Bar-
rooms, Workrooms, Schoolrooms, Stables,
Larders, Boats and Wine Cellars, &c., carefully
sweep up and remove all refuse, and
Wash, scrub, or flush with a solution of 1 part
CRESOL to 100 parts of water.

For SHIPS.—To purify Cabins and Bunks
on-board ship—thoroughly sweep and wash or
scrub out with a solution of 1 part CRESOL to
100 of water.

For HOLD and BILGE of Vessels.—Use 1
part of CRESOL to 40 of water.

For STREETS.—To purify Streets, Roads,
Canals, &c., mix 1 part CRESOL with
about 3 gallons of water, and use a water-cast
outleting 200 gallons of water.

Bottles, each 25 and 50. 1 gallon, drums \$2.25.
5 gallon drums \$10.00.

TELEPHONE No. 60.

THE PEAK HOTEL and TRADING
COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.
The Shareholders of the above Company bearing
the Numbers specified below that unless the
CALL of Ten Dollars per Share, due on the 15th
NOVEMBER, 1890, be paid together with in-
terest thereon at the rate of 12 per cent. per
annum from the said due date to the Hong-
kong and Shanghai Banking Corporation on or
before the 15th October, 1890, the said
Shares will be liable to be FORFEITED, and
the provisions of Section 3 of the Companies
Act, 1874, shall apply to the same.

VIII. of the Articles of Association for the FOR-
FEITURE of the said Shares Nos. 5/8, 2221-5, 197-226, 317-321, 322-324, 327-328, 329-331, 332-334, 101-113, 114-115, 116-117, 118-119, 120-121, 122-123, 124-125, 126-127, 128-129, 130-131, 132-133, 134-135, 136-137, 138-139, 140-141, 142-143, 144-145, 146-147, 148-149, 150-151, 152-153, 154-155, 156-157, 158-159, 160-161, 162-163, 164-165, 166-167, 168-169, 170-171, 172-173, 174-175, 176-177, 178-179, 180-181, 182-183, 184-185, 186-187, 188-189, 190-191, 192-193, 194-195, 196-197, 198-199, 200-201, 202-203, 204-205, 206-207, 208-209, 210-211, 212-213, 214-215, 216-217, 218-219, 220-221, 222-223, 224-225, 226-227, 228-229, 230-231, 232-233, 234-235, 236-237, 238-239, 240-241, 242-243, 244-245, 246-247, 248-249, 250-251, 252-253, 254-255, 256-257, 258-259, 260-261, 262-263, 264-265, 266-267, 268-269, 270-271, 272-273, 274-275, 276-277, 278-279, 280-281, 282-283, 284-285, 286-287, 288-289, 290-291, 292-293, 294-295, 296-297, 298-299, 300-301, 302-303, 304-305, 306-307, 308-309, 310-311, 312-313, 314-315, 316-317, 318-319, 320-321, 322-323, 324-325, 326-327, 328-329, 330-331, 332-333, 334-335, 336-337, 338-339, 340-341, 342-343, 344-345, 346-347, 348-349, 350-351, 352-353, 354-355, 356-357, 358-359, 360-361, 362-363, 364-365, 366-367, 368-369, 370-371, 372-373, 374-375, 376-377, 378-379, 380-381, 382-383, 384-385, 386-387, 388-389, 390-391, 392-393, 394-395, 396-397, 398-399, 400-401, 402-403, 404-405, 406-407, 408-409, 410-411, 412-413, 414-415, 416-417, 418-419, 420-421, 422-423, 424-425, 426-427, 428-429, 430-431, 432-433, 434-435, 436-437, 438-439, 440-441, 442-443, 444-445, 446-447, 448-449, 450-45

TO BE LET.

DESIRABLE OFFICES & GODOWNS.
No. 13, Praya Central.
Apply to
STOUTERPORT & HIRST.
Hongkong, 25th October, 1889. 147

TO LET.

NO. 12, BELLIOUS TERRACE.
Apply to
T. K.
Care of this Paper.
Hongkong, 18th August, 1890. 11841

TO LET.

NO. 3, MORRISON HILL. Entry, 1st June.
Apply to
G. C. ANDERSON,
13, Praya Central.
Hongkong, 23rd April, 1890. 1978

TO LET.

IN A CORNER HOUSE ON BELLIOUS TERRACE. Two Rooms, or One Single Front Room, suitable for a Shop.
Apply to
F. R.
Care of this Paper.
Hongkong, 16th August, 1890. 11842

FOR SALE.

AT THE PEAK.
"THE FALLS" on R. B. L. No. 28, a well built six-roomed House, at present let on long lease, and is a very desirable property.
For full particulars apply to
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LTD.
Hongkong, 15th November, 1889. 149

TO BE LET.

THE GROUND FLOOR of one of our OFFICES in BANK BUILDINGS opposite the Hongkong & Shanghai Bank (Trinity Street). The Central position of these Premises makes them very desirable for OFFICES.
Apply to
ADAMSON, BELL & CO.
Hongkong, 24th July, 1890. 1304

TO BE LET.

GODOWN AT WEST POINT.
ROOMS ON SECOND FLOOR of (Marine) Telegraph House.
"SUNNY VILLA" POPOLUM.
DREZZY POINT, ROYAL ROAD, with Tennis Lawn.
A WELL FURNISHED HOUSE, with Tennis Lawn.
Apply to
SHARP & CO.
Telegraph House.
Hongkong, 20th August, 1890. 1741

TO LET.

CRAGGILLACHIE'S BONHAM ROAD.
Apply to
LIVESTAD & DAVIS.
Hongkong, 21st August, 1890. 11874

TO BE LET.

TWO HOUSES AT WILD DILL BUILDINGS. Wanchai Road.
A BUNGALOW AND HOUSE on the Upper Richmond Road.
No. 1 RICHMOND TERRACE, Six Dwelling Rooms, English Kitchen, Fowl House, Conservatory, and all modern conveniences.
Apply to
H. H. HUMPHREYS,
Humphreys Estate and Agency, Ltd.
Hongkong, 2nd September, 1890. 11885

TO LET.

FIRST FLOOR OF NO. 11, CORNER ICE HOUSE Lane, Queen's Road.
For Particulars, apply to
THE CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON AND CHINA.
Hongkong, 11th August, 1890. 11809

TO BE LET.

JUST below Peak Flagstaff.
BAHAR LODGE—FURNISHED.
Apply to
HUGHES & EZRA.
Hongkong, 18th April, 1890. 833

TO LET.

OFFICES on the SECOND FLOOR of 2, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL. lately occupied by Messrs. C. S. BARR & Co. The FLOOR of the Building, suitable for Offices or a Store.
Apply to
LIVESTAD & DAVIS.
Hongkong, 1st August, 1890. 11722

TO LET.

HOUSE No. 41, WYNDHAM STREET.
Apply to
J. A. DE CARVALHO.
Hongkong, 1st August, 1890. 11723

TO LET.

TOP FLOORS OF NO. 21 & 23, PORTINER STREET. suitable for Offices or Photographic Studio.
Apply to
CARMICHAEL & Co.
31 & 33, Coling Street.
Hongkong, 31st July, 1890. 11709

TO LET.

KOWLOON.
TO LET UNFURNISHED.
NOS. 4 & 5, VICTORIA VIEW, containing Drawing Room, Dining Room, 3 good Bed Rooms, & a central Tennis ground. The view of the Harbour, and have a splendid view of Hongkong.
For further particulars apply to
W. S. MARTIN,
2, Duddell Street.
Hongkong, 26th June, 1890. 11480

TO LET.

HOUSE No. 6, UPPER MOSQUE TERRACE. 6 and 7, Upper Mosque Terrace, 1st October. Apply No. 44, same Terrace.
Hongkong, 1st September, 1890. 11940

TO LET.

KOWLOON.
TO LET UNFURNISHED.
"KIMBERLEY."
Apply to
G. C. ANDERSON,
13, Praya Central.
Hongkong, 21st March, 1890. 784

TO LET.

GROUND FLOOR No. 3, Blue Buildings. 1st Floor No. 3, Blue Buildings.
Apply to
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LTD.
Hongkong, 2nd July, 1890. 11521

TO LET.

HOUSE in WEST TERRACE. Im-
mediate Entry.
Apply to
G. C. ANDERSON,
13, Praya Central.
Hongkong, 21st March, 1890. 784

TO LET.

THE PEAK BUILDING CO., LIMITED.
Apply to
THE SECRETARY,
at Office 16, Praya Central.
Hongkong, 11th June, 1890. 11365

TO LET & FOR SALE.

TWO COMMODIOUS HOUSES in CARLTON TERRACE, QUEEN'S ROAD EAST. Rent moderate.
Apply to
G. R. LAMBERT.
Hongkong, 1st July, 1890. 11614

TO BE LET OR SOLD.

On favourable terms with immediate Possession.
TWO HOUSES at "MOUNTAIN VIEW," Peak District, near Plunkett's Gap. If sold part of the Purchase money can remain on Mortgage.
Apply to
JOHN A. JUPP,
Secretary,
THE AUSTIN ARMS HOTEL
AND BUILDING COMPANY, LTD.
Hongkong, 2nd September, 1890. 11533

TO LET.

NOS. LOWER MOSQUE TERRACE
Apply to
CHAN YAU,
No. 1, Lower Mosque Terrace.
Hongkong, 20th August, 1890. 1184

TO LET.

BLUE BUNGALOW. FURNISHED or UNFURNISHED.
Apply to
E. JONES HUGHES.
Hongkong, 19th July, 1890. 11644

TO LET.

TWO HOUSES at the Victoria Peak near the Flagstaff. Immediate Possession.
Apply to
E. JONES HUGHES.
Hongkong, 11th June, 1890. 11381

TO LET.

With immediate Possession at a moderate rental.
THE SECOND & THIRD FLOORS of No. 135, QUEEN'S ROAD EAST, each flat containing 4 Rooms, Cookhouses, Bath Rooms and Closets.
The Ground Floor of No. 137, Queen's Road East, lately occupied as a restaurant and very suitable for an aerated water factory as it has a large spring of very pure water flowing from the rock in the backyard.
The Ground floor of No. 141, Queen's Road East, lately occupied as an European Grocery Shop.
The Top Floor of No. 5, Arsenal Street, containing two Rooms and an out-house, 3 European three Storey Houses, Nos. 135, 137 and 141 Wanchai Road.
All the above are solidly built, well ventilated European Quarters, and are all supplied with European Gas.
For any further particulars apply to W. DIXON, Machinery Engineer, No. 3 Cross Lane, Wanchai, near No. 2 Police Station.
Hongkong, 8th September, 1890. 11930

TO LET.

HOUSE No. 7, UPPER MOSQUE TERRACE. Possession from 1st October Next.
Apply to
R. G. A.
CLUB LUSTANO.
Hongkong, 11th September, 1890. 11903

TO LET.

FULLY FURNISHED, TOP FLOOR, No. 4, BLUE BUILDINGS.
Apply to
CAPTAIN GARDINER.
Hongkong, 11th September, 1890. 12004

TO LET.

NOS. 7 & 9, SEYMOUR TERRACE.
Apply to
OFFICES & CHAMBERS in Connanght House, Queen's Road Central.
No. 4, OLD DAVID STREET.
Apply to
DAVID SASSOON & SONS & Co.
Hongkong, 25th November, 1889. 140

TO BE LET.

With immediate Possession.
NO. 4 and 12 MOSQUE STREET.
Apply to
F. S. DE SOUZA,
2, Rednaxela Terrace.
Hongkong, 8th September, 1890. 11932

TO LET.

"EL NIDO"—KOWLOON.
CONTAINING Drawing Room, Dining Room, 3 good Bed Rooms, and 3 smaller Bedrooms. There is a large Grass Tennis Court, and extensive Grounds consisting of Flower and Vegetable Gardens.
This Residence, which is admirably suited for a Family or Bachelor's Home, can be let for any period not exceeding 18 months. Moderate Rent.
Apply to
W. H. YOUNG.
Hongkong, 1st September, 1890. 11633

NOTICE OF FIRM.

NOTICE.
I have this Day taken into PARTNERSHIP Mr. C. S. BARR & Co. and the firm will henceforth be known as PORT & BARR.
G. H. POTTS.
Hongkong, 19th September, 1890. 12059

TO LET.

A YOUNG LADY recently arrived from Europe desires a Situation as Companion or Nurse, or Governess. Can teach French and German. Good References.
Address to
M. S.
Care of Daily Press Office.
Hongkong, 30th August 1890. 11927

CAUTION TO SHIPOWNERS AND CAPTAINS.

RAITEN'S ANTI-FOULING COM.
Owners of ships who have used Raiten's Anti-fouling Compound are notified that the original Manufacturers are now being sold.
The genuine and only composition connected with Raiten's Anti-fouling Compound is now being sold in this Harbour, and the firm will henceforth be known as PORT & BARR.
G. H. POTTS.
Hongkong, 19th September, 1890. 12059

TO LET.

HOUSE No. 6, UPPER MOSQUE TERRACE. 6 and 7, Upper Mosque Terrace, 1st October. Apply No. 44, same Terrace.
Hongkong, 1st September, 1890. 11940

TO LET.

KOWLOON.
TO LET UNFURNISHED.
"KIMBERLEY."
Apply to
G. C. ANDERSON,
13, Praya Central.
Hongkong, 21st March, 1890. 784

TO LET.

GROUND FLOOR No. 3, Blue Buildings. 1st Floor No. 3, Blue Buildings.
Apply to
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LTD.
Hongkong, 2nd July, 1890. 11521

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HOUSE in WEST TERRACE. Im-
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Apply to
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Hongkong, 21st March, 1890. 784

TO LET.

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Apply to
THE SECRETARY,
at Office 16, Praya Central.
Hongkong, 11th June, 1890. 11365

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Hongkong, 11th June, 1890. 11365

VESSELS ADVERTISED AS LOADING.

DESTINATION	VESSEL'S NAME	FLAG & REG.	CAPTAIN	FOR FREIGHT APPLY TO	TO BE DESPATCHED
LONDON & SOUTH AMERICA	Patagonia	Brit. str.	Fallick	Butterfield & Swire	On 1st October.
LONDON & SOUTH AMERICA	Patagonia	Brit. str.	Fallick	P. & O. S. N. Co.	On 2nd Oct. at Noon.
LONDON & SOUTH AMERICA	Patagonia	Brit. str.	Fallick	Butterfield & Swire	On 2nd Oct. at Noon.
LONDON & SOUTH AMERICA	Patagonia	Brit. str.	Fallick	P. & O. S. N. Co.	On 2nd Oct. at Noon.
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LONDON & SOUTH AMERICA	Patagonia	Brit. str.	Fallick	P. & O. S. N. Co.	On 2nd Oct. at Noon.

VESSELS ON THE BERTH

STEAM TO STRAITS AND BOMBAY.
Calling at COLOMBO, if sufficient inducement offered.
THE P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Steamship.
"GALATHEA."
Captain F. C. O'Connell, will leave the above place at Noon, on FRIDAY, the 26th inst.
E. L. WOODIN,
Superintendent.
Hongkong, 19th September, 1890. 12090

VESSELS ON THE BERTH

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA (FORO & RIVIERA STEAMSHIP COMPANY).
STEAM FOR SINGAPORE, PENANG, AND BOMBAY, having connection with Company's Mail Steamers, and GENOA, ALL MEDITERRANEAN, ADRIATIC, LIGURIAN, and SOUTH AMERICAN PORTS UP TO CALCUTTA, TINGGI, and other ports to TERSIA, GULF, and BAGDAD.
HE Company's Steamship
"BISAGNO,"
G. Orrego, Master, will be despatched as above on THURSDAY, the 26th October, at Noon.
At Bombay the Steamers are discharging in Victoria Dock.
For further Particulars regarding Freight and Passage, apply to
CARLOWITZ & Co.
Hongkong, 23rd September, 1890. 116

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Hongkong, 23rd September,

HONGKONG, THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 25TH, 1890

Neither of the proposers of the respective resolutions touched even remotely on politics, but confined themselves solely to the personal recommendations of the two gentlemen, and the speaker, who was called upon to deliver a political speech, and a rather remarkable one. He tells us that the less is greater than the whole, in other words, that the affairs of individual firms are of greater magnitude than the affairs of the Colony, which includes many firms. We have heard the same remark made by the Hon. P. B. Macartney in the House of Commons. The argument is that the turn-over of some individual firms is greater than the revenue and expenditure of the Colonial Government, that is not saying a very great deal. But finance is only one of the branches of government. There is the making of laws for the maintenance of peace and order, and for any number of other things, governing bankruptcies, bills of sale, emigration, and the like; there is the management of the public lands; and, in short, on a wise policy of government must largely depend the development and progress of the Colony. From no point of view, therefore, can it be correct to say that the affairs of any individual firm are of greater magnitude than those of the whole Colony. Another point touched upon by Mr. Macartney on which we cannot agree with him relates to the obligation of official members of Council are under to support the Government. Mr. Macartney asks that freedom should be given to official members of Council to vote as they see fit, to the dictates of their own conscience. Since the comparison between mercantile firms and the Government has been introduced, it may be asked whether any mercantile firm would allow its junior partners or assistants to conduct its affairs according to the dictates of their own conscience, those dictates were supposed to be opposed to the interests of the firm. It is possible for any Government to exist unless it can command a majority in the Legislative Assembly. In England and the Colonies, which possess representative Government, when the Government ceases to command a majority it resigns. In a Crown Colony things are different, and it would be wrong to suppose that the Government should be perpetually exposed to defeat by the votes of its subordinates. Nor does the system necessarily do violence to the consciences of the official members. There are two classes of official members, namely, those who sit in Council by virtue of their office, and those who sit in Council by the Crown irrespective of the office they hold. In this Colony there belong to the former class the Colonial Secretary, the Attorney-General, and the Colonial Treasurer, and to the latter class the Surveyor-General, the Registrar-General, and the Captain Superintendent of Police, or whatever other officer may hold the office of Executive Officer in the Colony. As to the three officers included in the latter category, they are free at any time, if they find they cannot loyally support the Government, to resign their seat in Council without sacrificing one cent of their emoluments. As to the Colonial Secretary, the Attorney-General, and the Colonial Treasurer, they are also free to resign. In the Executive Council, where they have a voice in framing the policy of the Government. These officers could not resign their seats in Council without resigning their offices, but it has been laid down by the Secretary of State that if a point of conscience arose touching morals or religion they might be excused from attending the Council, and might resign to the Council at which the particular matter in question was dealt with. The Governor himself is not a free agent, but is subject to the orders of the Secretary of State. Should the freedom Mr. Macartney asks for were granted to the official members, they would be free to resign, but not to be on the one hand responsible to the Government and on the other hand irresponsible to the public, and by casting their votes on the one side or the other might virtually control the administration. Such a state of things could never work for good. In the ship of state as well as in the ship of commerce, the Government must be responsible, either the form of Government be representative or autocratic. To ask that each of the members of the Government, or to speak more correctly, each of the official members of Council, should be rendered irresponsible is a very different thing from asking for representative institutions. Even the member for the Chamber of Commerce in the House of Commons is not free to vote in accordance with the formally expressed views of his constituency, would probably consider it his duty to resign rather than to vote according to his own conscience.

By the French mail from the North we have received full reports of the meeting of foreign residents held at Yokohama to protest against the proposed terms of treaty revision and advertisements in the press to the effect that such a meeting was a "grave" reason to withhold trade from Japan. It is interesting to observe that Hon. Mr. Justice's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs may be expected to concede the demand of the Japanese Government, that British subjects all come under the jurisdiction of the Japanese Courts, without any of the safeguards that have, hitherto, been considered necessary for "protection." The grounds of this apprehension were not specifically stated at the meeting, but appear to be certain information received by Mr. Lowbisa which he is not at liberty to make public. At all events the community seem to have taken alarm, for it is said by the *Japan Gazette* that fully three hundred attended the meeting, and all the resolutions were passed by a large majority. From the report in the *Globe*, however, we learn that the number who complied with the request to sign the resolutions was only 100. The resolutions were—British, German, 20, American 15, other nations 65, total 132. If the attendance was only three hundred it would seem from the number of spectators and not active participants that the movement—the *Senjō* of these hundred—however, we should think must be an over-estimate. The resolutions passed were as follows:—

The Japan Mail is of opinion that when the community of Yokohama comes to consider the action to which it pledged itself at the meeting there will be some surprise and even disgust. Evidently the affair has been made shock to our contemporary. It has proved conclusively that if not the whole at least a great proportion of the foreign residents in Yokohama are strongly opposed to being ruled under Japanese jurisdiction, and that in case of the opposite way of thinking, if there are any, not one had the courage to declare his views in public meeting. It must be confessed, however, that the proceedings of the meeting were in a very conspicuous manner

Although Mr. Lowden thought it unnecessary to give reasons in support of the opinions expressed by the principal resolution, a subsequent speaker, Mr. BROOKS, in reviewing the matter, said that, in meeting the question of the matter of obeying to satisfy the spirit of the proposal, to establish foreign rights to Japanese jurisdiction without any safeguards he pointed out that, apart from the competency of a Japanese tribunal, very serious questions arose from the fact that the Japanese Government had no right of appeal, of that which now they possessed the right of habeas corpus, he said, was no longer proposed to form any part of the future system of the country; then again, there was to be no institution of the system of habeas corpus, and they knew, certainly in the United States, that the right of habeas corpus, in England, a great deal of the liberty of the Press had arisen from the independence and permanency of juries in refusing to give verdicts when prosecutions had been instituted by

As to the land question, dealt with in the second resolution, the *Japan Mail*, enters to an argument to show that the speaker whom the resolution was proposed was wrong in his facts. On this we are not inclined to express an opinion, but the substance of the argument is much less than of vital importance. If the treaties are revised it may be safely assumed that the Western powers will see that the property of foreigners in Japan is duly protected and that if any change of land tenure is to be made, it shall be such as to leave the English as well as the other foreigners in England as well as in Japan to be compelled to part with his land for public improvements, and the same doctrine the foreign landowners in Japan might not unreasonably in the public interest be called upon to part with their land or to consent to a change, if their land is to be given for the same purpose, should be shown. This change, therefore, which very well have been omitted from the proceedings at the public meeting.

edings in the following terms:—"The straw was added when the name of a Chinaman was induded on the roll of the Committee of Thirty Citizens—a Chinaman who worked in hand with the champions of Western progress in protecting the privileges of the superior races and opposing the claims of the Chinese as civilized beings." One of the most avowed members of the Committee was a Chinaman more emphatically displayed than in this mannered association of a Celestial with the leaders of Yokohama's haughty isolationists.¹ We are afraid it must be admitted that the meeting was not well managed, either in its conduct or in the resolutions it regards the framing of the resolutions in its conduct. As a protest against the placing of foreigners under Japanese jurisdiction it will no doubt have considerable weight. But it appears that the Committee's revision cannot be much longer delayed. Mr. Lowmear expressed his regret that the meeting of 1887 was held at the negotiations of 1887 proved a failure, and only last year a deputation from the Yokohama Chamber of Commerce assembled at OXUMA of their sympathy with the efforts to secure Treaty revision. The difficulty in the present negotiations is as much the employment of foreign agents as the revision of the conditions of the Treaty itself, but now the Japanese decline to allow foreign Judges. How to get through this impasse is the difficulty with which the negotiators have to deal.

That Russian covetors of Korea are at least not the only criminals, no sensible person would doubt. The time when she will attempt to put her designs into execution must, however, remain a matter of speculation; she may be in a year, or not for twenty-five years, or even fifty years, but the blow will be struck as soon as the opportunity seems ripe. We may expect, however, to receive some more precious notice of the event from the *London Mail*, which journal professes to know all about it. On the 24th day of the Russian Emperor, the 11th September, our contemporary was reminded quite correctly, in a leading article, in much the same strain as the more conventional journalist might write at the opening of a new year. Amongst other things the writer was "reminded by this day of fate" that the past twelve months have not been without the usual crop of disfiguring rumours concerning Russian intrigues to obtain possession of Korea, and to gores out to invade against a party of her enemies in the East who make it their business to seize every thing falling in their way. He then goes on to say that he manages to foster a spirit of doubt and interrelations amongst him which is in itself calculated to make it clear that the events they describe. "Such," we are informed, "was notably the case in respect of the last report circulated, when the public was assured that this time, beyond all question, the inevitable island without a name had been annexed by Russia, and that, now, if ever, grave complications were in store." Had it been apparent that this Russian concoction would probably

found its way into the Japanese press in such a form that the latter became a source of information for the Japanese Authorities at St. Petersburg, were there no intent to take the decisive step of officially naming Japan that Russia retains no intention whatsoever of seeking to annex any part of Korea—a most important intimation, which, though communicated at the time to one of the leading Japanese journals, does not appear to have been taken into account. The contemporary shows himself a willing victim of the confidence trick, which is the more remarkable inasmuch as he declares in the latter part of his article that he thoroughly understands Russia's attitude; though he thinks it is not to be carried out just yet. Russia's attitude, he holds, must be distinctly pacific for the present, and, indeed, for the future. The author of the article, though, one should continue to walk in company of a man whose knowledge it was to knock him down and rob him under the comforting belief that his conduct would probably be pacific for some time to come. Like her European neighbours and rivals, we are told, Russia "tends to exonerate" from the action of the law which

"to vitality to remain unimpaired, we would have to see her continue her advance southward into the Amur and into Korea. But this is not only impossible, but it is also inadvisable. If we attempt to precipitate it, we will inevitably bring Russia face to face with difficulties which she knows herself well prepared to overcome." But when Russia deems the time has come she is not likely to declare her opinion to the world in these words. It will be by action that she will demonstrate the endurance and the looseness of international morality which would be more likely than a declaration that she has no intention to do that which every thing she is about to do. Almost everywhere advanced by Russia in Central Asia has been preceded by an official declaration that Russia has no such intention. In this respect we do not know that Russia's morals are worse than those of her neighbors. . . . No assurance such as that referred to by our contemporary having been given by Russia to Japan, a war of any value unless the party to whom the assurance is given is in a position to make the movement which it is admitted she must make some time Japan may perhaps be able to make use of the assurance as a means of obtaining something for herself, after the manner of the bargainaire which has recently been going on in respect of Africa by England, Germany, and

depth of childlike confidence which it reposes in the
breath of most men in these days. So far as
the public mind is concerned, the Russian
Empire has played *larger* or *greater* there can be
no doubt about the time. We would
condemn as strongly as our contemporaries
the wilful dissemination of false intelligence
about Russia's ultimate object being a matter
of notoriety, it is inevitable that every step
taken by her should be regarded with suspicion
and that her motives should be drawn in ac-
cordance with those objects. Such inference
may turn out to be wrong, for it is not Rus-
sia's policy to shew her hand, but the people
who at any moment cry that the time has
come are just as likely to be right as those
who say that it will not arrive for "several
years." The time may be a long or a short
one, but it are but a short period in the life of
the world, so short indeed as to be hardly worth
talking about. To the powers interested it
be the fate of Korea Russia's policy in the
Far East must necessarily be a matter of
concern and daily watchfulness. For Korea
is herself absorbed by Russia would probably
be the best thing that could happen to her.
China, Japan, and England could not re-
sist with equanimity such an alteration of
the balance of power in the Pacific as this
would bring about.

The year gradually wearing away, and, at the end of the period of the Colony's Jubilee approaching, the g. without any particular interest being displayed in the celebration of that important anniversary, the 26th January next. If there is to be a celebration at all it would be desirable that it should be held as nearly as possible on the due date. Unfortunately the Colony is still suffering from the effects of the depression, and even although the remaining months of the year may be fairly prosperous it is to be feared that the generosity which may be less than usual, and the balance at the end will not be such as to encourage any very lavish expenditure on the occasion. It may be thought, perhaps, that illuminations should be the chief feature of such a celebration, but illuminations are expensive and unless the Chinese join in the movement the money would be wasted. It is therefore proposed to devote the expense of the illuminations by which the funds for Chinese illuminations were raised on the occasion of

throughout to bear on the native guilds through the Registrar-General's department to introduce them to illuminate on the occasion of the Jubilee celebration. If the guilds spontaneously expressed a wish to participate and let it be clearly understood that they would cheerfully bear the expense and would not attempt to be recognised as themselves having a special interest in the matter, their co-operation would be very acceptable, but on any other terms the idea of general illumination might not be entertained. As it is improbable the Chinese will express much wish the idea of illuminations may as well be at once abandoned. Might we not be content with a general holiday, a salute by the men-of-war in harbour, a parade of the troops, sports a treat for the school children, and a subscription ball in the evening to wind up with? Whether there should be any permanent illumination of the city that may be considered as the time approaches nearer. Our purpose in referring to the subject at all at the present time is chiefly with reference to the suggestion of giving a ball. This is the time of year when the winter's festivities begin to be spoken of by the St. Andrew's Society has already advertised its annual meeting, when the question of the celebration of St. Andrew's Day will be discussed, and later on the idea of giving a St. George's Ball during the season may suggest itself to the Board of Directors. The question in both these cases might be affected if there were a general understanding that in the month of January there should be a Colonial Ball to celebrate the Jubilee.

We have received the following communication:—It has been alleged that there is a "systematic over-pressure going on" in the "schools of the Colony and to such an extent that the health of the youth of the Colony is being undermined by it. To ascertain the truth of this allegation and to ascertain, in case there should be serious over-pressure, the cause of the children's ailments, the following investigation of the arrangements affecting the health of the children attending one of the principal boys' schools of the Colony. The investigation will be conducted by Dr. CANTLIER, who has kindly volunteered his services for the purpose. It is to be hoped that Managers of Schools and the public will be so kind as to benefit this inquiry, in so far as possible, by giving free facility to the proposed medical examination of their children. The inquiry will be confined to the principal boys' schools whose Managers consent to the inquiry, and no child will be medically examined whose parents or guardians do not "approve of it." We are invited to ventilate the above project in the public interest.

pressure before the general public, and address Dr. Ermat, Inspector of Schools privately. The fact that the children are overcrowded in the Colony is not confined to schools, but includes out-door work such as the employment of children in carrying building materials to the Peak.

What possible connection there can be between over-pressure in schools and carrying building materials up to the Peak was made clear to me by the fact that the children who carry building materials up to the Peak are not the children who are overcrowded in schools. Children merit some inquiry on grounds of humanity, but it is a question to be treated by itself. As to over-pressure schools, whoever suggested such a thing as Hongkong can, we think, have very little idea of what over-pressure is or of the life led by the children of the poor in the rest of the world, should imagine, do European children enjoy a better time than in Hongkong burning Boils and priority heat, and no place is school life made less irksome. As for Chinese children, we do not think they suffer from much over-pressure in schools either. However, the doctor of medicine and the hunter, with their bows and arrows, and hunters, will doubtless pursue with interest from their search after that *rara avis* of the overworked school-boy. It is a harmless fancy but not one in which the public, with the knowledge of the facts of every day child life in Hongkong, are likely to concern themselves. The question of the children is a different thing altogether and inquiries that direction might possibly be attended

This question of the regulation of hawkers was before the Sanitary Board at its last meeting. The subject is one of considerable practical importance. On the one hand there can be no doubt that the hawkers are a nuisance to the residents of the town, and it is reasonable to require a considerable section of the population, but on the other hand it cannot be denied that they are of great nuisance in some respects, littering the streets with fruit peelings and other garbage, and causing annoyance to the European community by their cries. Regulation, or suppression, is what is required. In certain cases the regulation is impracticable, and prohibition, or a thing like that, is to be enforced. That, however, is a comparatively small matter. The important question is how far the hawkers ought to be allowed to hold a regular market outside the official market limits. We cannot agree with Mr. FRANKS that the question for the Sanitary Board is whether or not to allow hawkers to freely supply any matter affecting the food supply of the public which they engage the consideration of the Board, and as pointed out by the President, the Inspector of Markets cannot exercise supervision over hawkers. Occasionally the Police bring up a hawker for selling unwholesome fruit, but it is to be feared that a good deal of such fruit is sold in the town. It is not in the town that would never be allowed to sold in the markets. Then the freedom of cordel to the hawkers results in the stalls in the markets being untenanted. We should a man pay rent for a stall in the market if he can carry on his business selling vegetables as well out there? It is a question that engages that the Government should allow hawkers to congregate a form markets of their own at the very fringes of the authorised markets and that certain stalls not a net's throw away should be turned into markets and rendered practically impossible for the ordinary trade. The correct solution of the question is the one that I have suggested, and that hawkers are not to be allowed to equal. If, as I propose they are to be allowed to form independent markets of their own, the Government might as well give up the control of markets altogether, so far as the sale of vegetables concerned.

hold on the 15th inst. f. r. the purpose of nominating a member of the Legislature (or a member of the Executive Council) to fill the place of Mr. A. M. MacGwen, who has been elected to the Legislature. The nomination was made by Mr. E. MacGwen, the President of the Chamber of Commerce. The CHAIRMAN said—Gentlemen, we are here to-day to perform a function which is necessary owing to a concession which was granted to us some years ago, a concession which was made by the Legislature, and which one which I think we may look upon as an anticipation or a promise that sooner or later we shall have body given to what we now consider but an empty privilege. It must be conceded, I think, that the present Chamber of Commerce is not a body which the Colony leaves a great deal to be desired, particularly in this nineteenth century, when an organization of this kind is expected to be a body of progress seems to be upon us, and in a Colony which celebrates its Jubilee next year. I think we can detect certain signs of progress.

[illegible]

at home (A person). It appears to me that the control of the colony for the purposes of the settlement of the colonists for whom they know we are every day fighting. Now, can they follow? They cannot do it at all; even though they have permanent address at home, my only former acquaintance, who is a resident of the colony, cannot help themselves permanently on with what is passing amongst us. If I regard the colonist himself, who is resident in the colony, I find that he is not a resident of the colony. Consequently, in making those remarks I would deprecate their being invited to return in any way as a fellow-being among my members of Colony. I would not like to see a man, who has resided over here, my former fellow-being, who has resided over here, individuals but to the system. I do trust, Sir, that the man, the candidate that I believe to be elected at the meeting will bear in mind that the colony is a body of men, and that the colony is a body of men, as far as possible representing the great taxpayers. We will now, gentlemen, proceed to the usual business of the day. I have no more to say. These gentlemen, who have candidates for the

[illegible]

Hon. J. J. KERWICK—Gentlemen, in
to propose the election of the candidate
is about to oppose the gentleman
has been nominated by Mr. Ryrie
cannot refrain from, in the first place, offer
my congratulations to Mr. Whitehead for
admirable good-luck in having to propose
so old a member of this community as Mr. Ryrie.

safely say it is of the greatest importance to have the experience of Mr. Ryrie in a matter of this kind. With regard to his second I think that he is the magician upon whom Mr. Whitehead must have had most reliance. That, gentlemen, you will admit, is a very great advantage which Mr. Whitehead has over his opponents. I am convinced that he will be able to tell me that Mr. Ryrie had in his mind to do so before you a much longer list of those virtues which he stated it was unnecessary to expatiate on, and this enables me again to offer Mr. Whitehead my congratulations that he has not been made to feel uncomfortable by the most significant things said of him unexpectedly. I don't say undeservedly—by Mr. Ryrie. In these matters, gentlemen, fairness is the only

Whithead has been known here for some years, and that the Administration of the Colony, and the Chamber of Commerce and the Legislative Council. I don't deny his past qualifications for that post; but I must not conceive that the particular call to which Mr. Whithead belongs is one which can be supposed to give that experience that wide education in regard to men and affairs of the Colony which is necessary that we should have. I do not feel that the intelligent narrow horizon which the boards of a legislator possess is one which gives him the knowledge of the wants and representations of the Chamber and the mercantile interests of this Colony he should have. Besides that, I have no other objection to offer to his election--not on personal grounds.

who is appointed an agent here, and who is frequently may be called upon at any moment when I leave, is a suitable candidate for election. I am unfortunately have had one banker to reproach me before; but who was he? He was the representative of the great London bank, and who is now all at once with great regard (Aplauds). Well, gentlemen, I think I have almost got to the end of what I have to say in opposition to the election of Mr. Whitehead, and before proposing the candidate whom I shall mention to you presently, I trust I may appeal to the electors to remember that this is not a personal matter, but a public affair, in which they must be according to what in their conviction will be the best for the country. I am, gentlemen, I am aware that your very assiduous and careful assistance has taken place, and that Mr. Whitehead

in this colony since 1874, one who has been connected with one of the oldest firms in this colony during that period, who was a member of the Committee of the Chamber of Commerce for twelve years—from 1871 to 1889—thereafter a member of the Executive Committee of the Chamber, now fourth or fifth in the whole world, and who is at present its Chairman, Gentlemen, I move Mr. Dalrymple. (Applause.) I have much pleasure in proposing Mr. Dalrymple as a fit and proper person to represent the Chamber of Commerce in the Legislative Council of this Colony. (Applause.)

MR. T. JACKSON: Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen, I have much pleasure in seconding the nomination of Mr. Dalrymple. I have known him for a great number of years, and I have no doubt that he will be elected to represent this Chamber in the Legislative Council. I am sure he will do it admirably. He is a man of much energy and ability, and I don't think

to the ballot.

MR. WOODRIF: no other candidate. Mr. Deane has been elected.

MR. WOODRIF: was requested by the Chairman to act as scrutineers.

MR. FRANCIS said the proposers and second of the candidate had usually acted as scrutineers. He said that he had been asked to be one of the candidates and as Chairman he did not see it would be proper for him to act as a scrutineer.

The ballot then took place. Mr. Woodrif, Mr. Francis, Mr. Deane, and the scrutineers were announced as follows:—

MR. T. H. WHITEHEAD.....

MR. H. L. DALEYSMITH.....

THE CHAIRMAN: Mr. Whitehead is therefore the elected representative of this Chamber of plans.

MR. WHITEHEAD:—MR. Chairman and gentlemen, I beg to offer you my very hearty thanks for the honor which has been conferred on me by electing me to represent the Chamber of plans in Hongkong, and I shall to the best of my powers, exert myself to maintain the confidence you have reposed in me. (Applause.)

MR. DEANE:—MR. Chairman and gentlemen, I beg to thank my supporters for the able assistance in my favor. I am sorry it was not brought to victory, but I thank my

HONGKONG SANITARY BOARD.

The Sanitary Board met on the 19th. There were present: Mr. S. E. Barry, President; Mr. J. J. Francis, General, Vice-President; Mr. J. J. Francis, G.C., Dr. Ayres, Col. Surgeon; Hon. N. G. Mitchell-Lane, Esq., Registrar General; Mr. W. Shing Lee, Esq., H.K. Sanitary Officer; Mr. N. J. Eds., and Mr. McCallum (Secretary).

DRAINAGE OF MARY E LOIS 102 AND 104.

A letter from the Acting Colonial Surgeon, dated 11th inst., was read, in which it was stated that His Excellency the Governor had approved of the resolution passed at the meeting of the Board with regard to the drainage of those premises, and that the same should be acted upon on the district's understanding that such was authorized by the special circumstances of the case and that it was not to be considered as a precedent for other cases.

the Board to the Chinese Society and to the
the table—

8th September

Sir,—Complaints having been expressed by
members of the Sanitary Board that although
Government has taken precautionary measures
regard to vessels arriving from Shanghai owing to
outbreak of cholera there, no information re
subject appeared to have reached the Sanitary
I would respectfully suggest that it is desirable
all information received on the subject should be
plied as promptly as practicable for the guidance
the Board and its officers. I would further re
mend that, if possible, daily, or at least frequent
reports should be obtained from His Majesty's
natio or Consul agents respecting cholera in
Shanghai, or other infected ports, if any. I have
Yours faithfully,
R. G. Stewart

Secretary was also made on the same date.

9th September

Sir,—In reply to your letter of the 8th inst. I have the honour by the direction of His Excellency the Governor to inform you for the information of the Sanitary Board that a special edition of the Government Gazette was forwarded to the Secretary of the Sanitary Board containing the order of the Council in Council affecting vessels arriving from Shanghai or Nagasaki, on Tuesday last. With reference to the recommendation contained in the last paragraph of your letter, I am directed to inform you that the arrangement you propose was at the request of the Government communicated to the Foreign Office through the Colonial Office in 1983. I attach a

"Cholera or a disease resembling cholera is reported to have existed extensively among the Chinese," he has now believed abated. Nothing like an epidemic of cholera has existed among the Europeans, although a few sporadic cases have occurred.

A minute by Dr. Cantlie stated that the intelligence was not in accordance with the information nor with what one read in the public press and seemed unsatisfactory.

That information before them there was

Francis—A useless proceeding all round. Information sent valueless and the suggestion made without the authority of the Board.

QUARANTINE REGULATIONS.

The following letter from the Acting Colonial Secretary was laid on the table:—

Administering the Government to inform you that the
Excellency is advised that in presence of Ordinance
No. 1 of 1883 and the regulation which has been made
therein, the by-laws made by the Sanitary Board
would not be binding on the Health Officer so far
as they would affect ships coming from an infected
port or ships in the waters of the Colony on which
contagious or infectious disease should break out.
These matters are provided for by the regulations
of July, 1880, and as far as can be judged there

discharge the torn vessel including, manholes, lig-
cannery, and boats over which the Health Officers
no control nor have anything to do with the
the persons on board and with respect to the
the vessel. He has been told that some time
time that his powers begin, but as to the lat-
doubt as such as contagious or infectious dis-
broke out on any vessel, it would be for every
the vessel, and the Health Officers.

The Sanitary Board under Section 11 of the
section 20 the power to make by-laws for the
fection and purification of any infected vessel
the vessel, and the Health Officers, would be made
the officers of the Board.

With reference to the first-mentioned of your
may observe that I forwarded the information
the vessel, and the Health Officers, would be made
with the full knowledge that the Board could
deal actively with the matter until the Colonel
considered to be actually threatened and there-
for.

A minute by Dr. Ede recommended the Board should make by-laws to meet a possible outbreak of disease.

them out.—They had made regulations for disinfecting, &c., of houses on shore in small pox—the only disease they could deal with—and they had since discovered that the no machinery to carry them out. That the case there was no use making additional regulations for sampans.

Mr. EDE said he thought they ought to send to the Government what they thought

Mr. EDB said he thought they ought on pointing out until something came of it after some further discussion the Sec

FOOD ADULTERATION.
The following letter from the Acting Com-
missioner was laid on the table:

been drawn a few days ago to the dismissal by
giatree of a charge brought against a man who
attempted to sell milk adulterated with water
ground that there was no law dealing with this
his Excellency immediately requested the then
the Acting Attorney-General on what his Excel-
considers a very important matter to public he-
Mr. Akeroyd informs his Excellency in reply
the Sanitary Board possesses the power to make
laws for the prevention of the manufacture or
unsound, adulterated, or unwholesome food-
section 13 of the Food and Drug Act. Mr. Aker-
the milk being in an article of food there can
be no doubt that the addition of water was an
offense thereof.

Presuming the by-laws made by the Board to be such a case as the one under consideration, His Excellency has doubts whether the penalties mentioned are sufficient to guard against what may be a considerable danger to the community and His Excellency would be glad, therefore, if the Board

ther they be of such a matter of su-
to others as it was to him that there was a
against adulteration in the Colony, by
thought the sooner they got on the be-
the more they would be able to do so.
some time, but as the special question of
was now before he thought they might
some special resolution with reference to
and refer the general question to a commit-
the Association, and the Committee
thought the particular case referred
Magistrate might have punished the
for attempted fraud on the purchaser in a
as milk water was really milk and water.
Mr. FRANCIS then called for the
of the Association, and the following was
with an express declaration that it was mis-
not milk and water, but he might be liable
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the Government. When the speaker would be quite time enough for it referred to the Sanitary Board to make and regulations for carrying it out. The speaker went beyond the provision of the law and made it a crime to create what was virtually a new crime against the State. The Board seemed to have power to make by-laws under the Health Ordinance. The speaker asked the Government the duty of the Legislative Council to specify law and then the Sanitary Board be entrusted with its carrying-out. In the end there were several questions asked by the hon. the member with authority to carry them out.

MR. DEB.—Should we not recommend Government what is required?

MR. DEB.—Yes—Why should we think for them?

MR. GANTLEY.—They request us to do it. I point out that we have the power to make

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